

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, MAY 13, 1882.

A LETTER from J. H. Jackson appeared in yesterday morning's *Nugget*, in which that gentleman addresses himself to the *EPITAPH*. We feel gratified and honored that the chief of the Rangers, after having so long defended the people of Cochise county by the sword, is now addressing himself to their enlightenment through the medium of the pen. Certainly if he does as much execution with the latter as he did with the former, the country will be safe. The premises advanced by Mr. Jackson in his communication are some of them correct, but his logical deductions are in the main fallacious. It is true that ranches are deserted and houses vacated, but the main cause for such a state of affairs lies in the Indian policy of the general government, which has armed the savages so that they might plunder and kill according to their instincts. The settlers have suffered some from marauding white men, as have those of all new countries, but fear of Indians has been the main drawback to the rapid advancement of the stock and agricultural interests of this country. Mr. Jackson admits that there is present peace and therefore acknowledges there is no insurrection. Consequently like the *EPITAPH* he opposes the proclamation. If we are mistaken however in that conclusion let the gentleman announce himself to the people and put himself upon the record. We understand he is an aspirant for office, and if he believes it is the sense of the people of Cochise county that the country at large should be given to understand that this section of the Territory is unfit to live in, surely he will not hesitate to so assert. He asks if the *EPITAPH* sympathizes with the vandals? If Mr. Jackson will kindly inform us who these vandals are and where they live we will gladly answer his question. On his own confession he traveled, during the last twenty days, over four hundred miles of country, presumably hunting these vandals, and yet found nothing but grass and timber—not even a cowboy or an Earp. And yet Mr. Jackson is a gentleman who has always undoubtedly endeavored to do his duty. It seems to us that if these insurrectionary vandals are stampeding everybody out of the country he might have found some half at which to make a stand in behalf of the fleeing people. As a matter of fact his letter treats of the past, while the President's proclamation addresses itself to the present. If the gentleman is so conversant with the facts attending the stealing of all those cattle and horses he mentions in his letter, perhaps he can inform the people to whom the vandals sold them. In conclusion we suggest to Mr. Jackson that unless he contemplates owning a newspaper he will be wise not to rush into print even to oblige his friends. A man's written sentiments are subject to being placed in a scrap book and kept for future reference. The wise politician keeps his mouth shut until it is time to talk, especially if he has aspirations himself.

THE EPITAPH is in favor, politically, of the Democratic party, not of any clique or individual. Furthermore this paper does not propose to take hand in any family quarrel. Individuals and cliques may curse each other from breakfast to supper, and it will be none of our business. Sensibly interested people may endeavor to drag this county forty feet deep into the mire, and we shall take no course in the matter other than to condemn them. In our opinion there is altogether too much talk about Earps, cowboys and county officials. Law-breakers are nothing but criminals, no matter what aroma you surround their conduct with. The county officials are county officials and nothing else. They represent no party, because they are only appointees, and we shall take no interest in them unless they are nominated by the Democratic party. The man who sustains the Earps is an accessory after the fact; the man who supports the lawless element of the cowboy fraternity condones crime. The *EPITAPH* supports law and order, and he who takes issue with it upon this proposition deserves neither censure nor respect.

not to put any money in the Territory. This is one of the many instances going to show the great injury done this country by the sensational stories of idiots and the malicious falsehoods of evil-disposed persons. It is true that there has recently been an Indian outbreak, but it has been effectually and permanently quelled, and the outrages committed were multiplied by exaggeration and fear. There is not a hostile Indian in Arizona to-day, and as to the lawless condition of Cochise county, it is a lie and a myth. One can travel from one end of the county to the other with no greeting but a friendly one, and finding hospitality everywhere. The people are annoyed by the accounts that come from abroad, proclaiming Arizona in a state of insurrection, and even the children laugh at the ridiculous folly of the proclamation. At the meeting to-night the sense of the people in reference to the insult paid and the damage done them, will be expressed in strong condemnatory resolutions, so that the true condition of Arizona society may be asserted.

THE Republican central committee of this county met last night, and the proceedings had were amusing from many points of view. The majority of the members seemed to be in a maze of uncertainty and obscurity, out of which they were delicately manipulated by Judge H. C. Dibble, of Louisiana fame. As the judge is a prominent candidate for Congress, it is eminently fit and proper that he should be a member of the various preparatory committees, and most particularly the executive committee. One never feels so safe as when he drives himself, but in this instance the reins were held with rather too tight a hand for fast driving. As far as we could determine, the Louisiana manipulator "plaited the hair" of the committee, particularly that of the country members, with too rough a hand to be comfortable for those operated upon. In the formation of the executive committee there was a strong suspicion of a put-up job, in the fact that the city of Tombstone was given five members and the county at large only four. The judge evidently proceeded on the theory that the hard-ast country people know but little about politics anyhow, and, therefore should be led by the kid-gloved aristocracy of the city. There is policy also in having the majority within easy reach so there may be no difficulty in procuring a quorum when needed. We hardly understand why Dos Cabezas, Wilcox, Bowie Station, Fort Bowie and Galeyville are left without representation, but suppose Dibble knows all about it. He even endeavored to repudiate Huachuca, but some member kicked over the traces and spoilt the symmetry of the job by allowing two members from that point. The city took the country by the nose and kicked it up and down the committee room with a persistency comically entertaining to an outsider. The judge, of course, had himself placed on the executive committee, which was all right enough, but when he offered a special request to be made chairman of that committee we became convinced that the Republican party of Cochise county is named Dibble, and that its principal place

of residence is Tombstone. We have now but one desire—to witness the projected organization of the Independents, when we shall become satisfied that we have reached the fruition of our political curiosity.

CENSUS

Marshal Breckenridge, has commenced taking the census of Cochise county. He has a corps of efficient assistants in the field, whom it is to be hoped the people will aid in making their work complete, by giving all necessary information. The apportionment of representation will be based upon this census, and therefore, it is of much importance that the full number of inhabitants may be arrived at. The interests of Cochise county require careful legislation, and should be fully represented in the assembly.

The Emerald Mining Company has been incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, with the following directors and officers: Directors—P. W. Smith, S. W. Wood, J. H. Lucas, John Haynes, J. H. Stout, A. Linn and A. Fortlouis. President, John Haynes; Vice-President, S. W. Wood; Treasurer, P. W. Smith; Secretary, W. Street, and Superintendent, S. W. Wood.

THE reported killing of Wyatt Earp has not yet been confirmed although many rumors are current on the matter. It is alleged that the encounter took place in Graham county. Telegrams have been sent from this office to all eligible points but nothing can be ascertained. We are of the opinion that the story is without any foundation whatever.

Jury.

May term, 1882, after reading the statute concerning Grand Jurors. A charge to a Grand Jury, gentlemen, is one of the most important and frequently delicate duties that a court has to perform.

You have been selected from the various parts of your county, and fairly, I trust, represent, as intended, the entire interest of the county.

The oath which you have taken is as binding and complete and requires of you as strict and careful observance of your duties as that of any oath administered to the occupants of the most honorable and distinguished positions in the land.

While you are drawn as citizens of the county, the formality with which you have just now been empanelled prevents you from considering yourselves longer as mere citizens.

It is the privilege of a citizen to indulge in feelings of friendship or affection towards other individuals, or on the other hand to entertain feelings of envy or ill will, and to limited degree exercise those feelings to the advantage of his friends or those in whom he has interest and to the disadvantage of his enemies, but the duty and the relation of grand jurors strip you of all these privileges.

There is no position to which a man can be called that exacts from him more conscientious, careful, independent and fearless action than that of a grand juror.

The period of the organization of this county is comparatively brief. Its history as an organization is much more limited than the account of its mineral wealth and the interest which this wealth has created in every hamlet in the land. It is very natural for people with capital or those who desire to establish a new home to criticise and take exceptions to the condition of affairs of a place where they may wish to invest capital or settle. Therefore it is important that grand jurors, called from the body of the county, interested in its future and in the protection of life and property, to closely follow the law laid down to govern their proceedings. They should carefully prevent their proceedings being influenced against any man or by reason of any personal feelings. The administration of all the laws depend upon this close observance by all public officials. When a case in which you are interested comes before others for consideration you can easily imagine with what jealousy you observe their acts.

A miner cares not where he finds the precious metals, whether it be on the frontier, in the mountains, in places difficult of access, if it is there and can be procured. These qualities enable officers to properly discharge their duty is equally appreciated in every part of the land.

The rules governing your proceedings are like the track on the railroad that carries the car; if you closely follow them and keep your minds from any feelings of prejudice or bias your work is comparatively easy, but if you leave the track the result of your proceedings must depend upon an uncertain rescue, or amount to nothing.

It is not incumbent upon me to call your attention to any particular offence that may have been committed in the county, or to the criticism that has been passed upon you. I is not necessary. You are all familiar with the offences that have been committed in this town and in this county; and while it is not the only county, and perhaps does not exceed in extent the number of offences committed in other new counties in a country like this, yet that is no excuse, and instead of endeavoring to palliate or excuse it by this argument or comparison, it is the duty of all good citizens to stand together firmly to strictly enforce the laws.

And that there have been offences committed in this county, and that the offences have gone unpunished there can be no denial. In criminal proceedings in this court we must depend upon indictments from the grand jury. It is your duty to carefully enquire into these offenses and to take such steps as you may be able to secure the punishment of the offender. This course will be far more advantageous to the county than to excuse or palliate criticisms, though they should be in some respects untrue and unwarrantable. We could not permit ourselves to take the position that it is remarked in common between man and wife when they quarrel, viz., that if a third person attempts to take off the husband the wife clutches her hands in the hair of her protector, who soon discovers that there is no trouble in the family with which he should interfere. The people of this county should put themselves in no such attitude. Their conduct should be such that the world at large can be satisfied that there are no bonds between those who commit offenses and those who should aid in enforcing them. My experience on the bench in Arizona permits me to say that to what ever reasons may be attributed an failure to bring public offenders to justice. It can not be due to the failure of the jury. I know of no case where the jury have impressed me with the belief that they have failed to give with the prisoners at the bar more than the benefit of reasonable doubt and justice.

The condition of the county, the spirit of the people and the laws are no sacrifice, but all unite in asking that the laws be rigidly and impartially enforced by every person charged with this important duty.

This, gentlemen, I deem all that is necessary to apprise you of the nature of your duties and the importance of your action, together as a honorable board to discharge your duties regardless of any other motives than those of the public good.

You may now retire.

When Bitter of the ...

BENSON, May 9, 1882.

ED. EPITAPH: A man who works at Kinnear's ranch, for Mr. Kinnear, came into town this morning, and after filling up pretty well on Benson "pick-handle," commenced flourishing his little "pop" in a very uncomfortable safe manner. Our constable and watchman, Robert Thorburn, undertook to make him desist; whereupon the would-be "bad man" opened fire upon Thorburn, the result of which was a flesh wound in his left arm. Thorburn emptied his six-shooter, as did also the other party, and whether the bad man is hit or not cannot be ascertained as he put spurs to his horse and left town. The coolness of Thorburn in his trying position is the talk of the town, as he could have killed the bad man had he not have been afraid of shooting some one else.

Ground was broken to-day for the site of the Benson Smelting and Reduction Company's works, which will be built here, as I understand immediately. This new enterprise will tend to make Benson a much larger town than it is at present, and the price of real estate is increasing accordingly.

About building: Vercovich & Co. have just completed a nice lodging house in addition to their hotel. Samuel Stanton is putting up a frame building, 18x24, to be used as a saloon. G. W. Bryan, the "boss" saloon-man, has had his wine rooms papered, painted, etc., and it is a cozy resort for those who like to spend a quiet hour. John Riley has nearly completed a new saloon, which will open in a few days—and by the way the same gentleman went to Tucson last evening, accompanied by one of Benson's fairest daughters, Miss Dempsey, where the two were made one at 9 o'clock last night. The boys drank the health of the newly made pair in the flowing goblets of champagne, at Riley's expense.

Everything at present looks flourishing in Benson. Adios.

J. C. K.

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BEECHER ON THE IRISH

[The Editor of the EPITAPH is not necessarily responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

EDITOR EPITAPH:—Sir: It is an old trick of some writers that when an Irishman distinguishes himself to claim him as an Englishman. Who ever yet knew an Irishman that would claim to be English?

It is also the custom of a class of newspapers in the United States that whenever a man of prominence sees fit to criticize the Irish for such papers to give the greatest publicity to the criticism, and in a number of cases, I am sorry to say, some prominent public man is made a scapegoat of. It is an old Tammany trick, as old as I can remember. The same class of newspapers are very careful not to quote anything good the prominent public men may say of the Irish. In contradistinction to what you make Henry Ward Beecher say of the Irish to their disadvantage in your paper of the 9th and 11th instants I herewith furnish you with what Henry Ward Beecher did say of the Irish as late as last Sunday night May 7th, 1882. It is in the form of a telegram, and can be found in the Chronicle of the 8th instant, and is as follows:

NEW YORK, May 7.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, preaching to-night on the murder in Ireland, said the act was but trying to change the destinies of a nation by the pistol and dagger. It was a bloody murder, but the work was not that of the Irish people, or even of any Irish party. It appeared to be a burst of blind, unreasoning fury of a few against the Government. It closed by paying a tribute to the Irish people.

Please publish this communication for the edification of the people most interested in the subject, and oblige me,

M. K.,
IRISH AMERICAN, No. 2,
Tombstone, May 11, 1882.

From Charleston.

EDITOR EPITAPH: The EPITAPH under the new management, is pleasing everybody here. Its course of sincerity and independence of all cliques, we hope it will follow. The howling about the cowboy and preaching up a state of terrorism here we all believe to be false and useless. It seemed that the EPITAPH under the former management, was published purposely to say hard words against men who have resided among us for three years, and whom we have found to be honorable, high-minded men in business. There are different classes of cowboys. The cowboy proper who goes out and earns his living we respect more than the men who stay in town and live off their friends or some gambling game, or worse. The tone of the President's proclamation, declaring our Territory in a state of insurrection and unsafe, was most unkind and uncalled for, but it seemed to be a continuation of the policy of the Grant administration towards the Territories that are suspected of Democratic leanings.

We have but little news to write. Improvements are going on steadily. Ayers has fitted up his saloon in first class style, and Brooke & Luttrell are doing the same, as also Brown & Granon. Our hotels, the American and Eagle, would do credit to many a larger place.

Our merchants are carrying heavy stocks of goods and doing much business. Jimmy Quinn is furnishing good horses and buggies and Jack Stuart is doing the same.

CHARLESTON, May 8th, 1882.

ARGONAUT.

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Card of Thanks.

In behalf of the widow and children of Mr. John Wickstrum and the members of the Presbyterian church, the beneficiaries of the floral concerns, we are requested to thank the children and other participants for their genuine and highly successful efforts.

U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1891.

JAMES W. DUNCAN, Tombstone, Arizona.—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst., with reference to the provisions of the eight hour law, has come to hand.

It is a necessary part of the business is that the President should issue his executive order, declaring that eight hours should constitute a full day on all government work. The matter has been brought to his attention several times of late, and he would not be a secretary in the street, for he will cast his vote, making the order at an early day. Very truly yours, J. F. MILLER.

It we remember correctly, an act of Congress is in existence establishing a day's work on all government work to be eight hours. Such being the case, it is difficult to understand where a proclamation of the President is necessary in the premises.

TOMBSTONE'S VOICE.

The Proclamation Denounced—Title, not Arthur, Responsible—A Libel on President and Territory—The Lie Must Be Retraacted—Grand Demonstration.

The strains of music issuing from the porch of the Grand Hotel last evening, warned the community that the time had arrived when the people of Tombstone should assemble in mass convention and denounce the spirit of the recent presidential emanation regarding Arizona. Long before a 9 o'clock hour in the street, from Fourth to Fifth streets, was crowded with an orderly, respectable body of citizens, who from the snatches of conversation heard escape them, felt keenly the gratuitous insult cast upon the people of this Territory by the Executive of the United States, and as soon as the last echoes of the music died away the Hon.

MARK M. SMITH

Stepped to the front of the Grand Hotel piazza and said that the purposes and object of the meeting was well known and fully understood and it was not necessary for him to add to it further. The President, declared Mr. Smith, had made a mistake, cast throughout the civilized world that Arizona was in a state of anarchy; that it was not a fit place for civilized human beings to live in; that life and property were not safe, and the execution of law impossible. The speaker said that life and property were as secure here as anywhere else in the United States. That, as a citizen of Arizona and resident of Tombstone, he felt personally aggrieved at the President's declaration. There was no party question. All parties were united in their opposition to the President's action. He was interested in the growth and welfare of Arizona, and hoped to see Tombstone a great city and the center of vast enterprises. The President's foolish proclamation was calculated to deter capital from coming to the Territory, and with it the development of its resources. Funds were possible in all communities, but it was a rank injustice to brand an entire people as a pack of cut-throats and assassins because a few foolish and desperate men engaged in a fight. The Governor of the Territory was completely eliminated from knowledge of the facts, and not misrepresents the people. It was well known that the law was all powerful, and that there was no organized opposition to law in this county. This expression of opinion was not trumpery, but was a fact. The speaker was completely eliminated from the question. We must deny the assertions of the President's proclamation firmly but respectfully, and let the people of the United States know that we are not at the mercy of cut-throats and robbers.

JUDGE ROBINSON,

Of Tucson, was next introduced, and asked the attention of the audience for a few minutes. He said he would not say much but would speak for his own purposes. He was a conservative in everything and not easily affected by a passing fancy. He was strictly and strongly in favor of law and order, and was convinced the Arizona was as strongly under the protection of law, and its mandates were as honored and powerful as any people in the United States. It was identified with the Territory and the development of its resources, and did not want black lie concerning the Territory and its people sent broadcast. There was no honest and indignant uprising among the people of the Territory. The vast mineral wealth of the country was mostly in the hands of poor men, and the introduction of capital to develop it was necessary. The President's action was calculated to scare away timid capital. The people of Arizona could have no conservative in the United States as heroes of civilization. We must show capital that life and property is safe in Arizona, and the only way to do that is to controvert the President's assertions and show to the world that our purposes are for the benefit of the Territory and its people. The speaker did not blame the President as much as the chief executive of the Territory. It was impossible for the President to visit every portion of the country and learn the facts of himself. He had to accept statements from the Territory. He said his proclamation that his information was based on reports from the Governor of the Territory and general of the army. The Governor in his own person was to blame, and those who had the ear of General Sherman during his brief visit to the Territory. The Governor was on the ground and knew there was no murders, outrages or resistance to law. Every new community was more or less endangered. California, Nevada, Utah and Montana were subject to certain lawless loose acts, but while it was a people necessary to denounce them in Presidential proclamation. The speaker defined insurrection and asked if there was an armed force banded together for the resistance of law in this Territory? Every person knew that there was no armed force, no longer than Governor Trile and knew the people better. He never heard of force, or resistance, or rebellion. He would not speak of mere feuds that any community was liable to be subjected to. It was seen here that a few people tried to resist law, but the law triumphed. Two men are not enough to make an armed force for resistance. The President's proclamation was foolish and ill advised; calculated to deter immigration and scare away capital. We wanted to see even stage come to the Territory to fill the people with the full of money. We must pass resolutions laying the facts of the case before the President. No resolutions full of malice and antipathy, but a fair remonstrance. He was in the chair of the President and Congress. The chair appointed Judge Robinson, Ben Goodrich and Samuel Purdy as such committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Harmonious Rat-Trap — Louisiana

Carpetbaggers to the Front—City versus Country.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee of Cochise county was held at the county house last evening. It was called to order at eight o'clock, and Mayor John Carr was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Carr took the chair, returned thanks and asked that a temporary secretary be chosen. On motion, John Dunbar was unanimously elected. The meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. Several gentlemen were placed in nomination. The formal ballot resulted in fifteen votes for Mr. Carr and eleven for Mr. James. On motion, Mr. Carr was unanimously chosen clerk. The gentleman then honored returned thanks for the honor conferred, and said he would contribute all in his power to the success of the Republican party of Cochise county. The election of a permanent secretary was next in order. Several members of the committee were nominated for the position, and H. C. Dibble created a little storm by nominating Webster Street. Objection was raised that he was not a member of the committee, but Dibble quietly sat down on the kickers and quietly called on Mr. Dingle, and running the "comb the brush" motion, and running it to suit himself. While the members were preparing their ballots he did some judicious lobbying, resulting in only four votes being cast against his candidate.

Having secured a Chairman and Secretary, Dingle, taking Mr. Dingle, proposed the "comb the brush" motion, and running it to suit himself. At this point a visible kick was also at the cut and dried performance of the gentleman with the gout. The "country members," as he was caressed, quickly rose to their feet, and running it to suit himself, and finally made a feeble retreat when Dibble moved that an executive committee of 9 be appointed, 5 to be from Tombstone and four from the rest of the county. The representatives of the county demurred to this proposition, but Dibble gave them to understand that Tombstone was going to boss the business, and in fact insinuated that "countrymen" had no business meddling with politics anyway. He however carried his point notwithstanding the fact that Squire Burnett, of Charleston, contested the ground line by inch. Dibble moved that the "countrymen" be allowed to retire and consult as to who should represent "the country" on the executive committee. The countrymen and the city members then retired, and presented the names of Horace Jones, of Bisbee, J. C. Burnett, of Charleston, R. W. Stewart, of Benson, and W. F. Bradley, of Contention. Mr. Dibble kindly gave his permission to the convention to elect the following members of the executive committee: H. C. Dibble, A. Ritter, Daniel McCann and J. G. James. The gentleman from Louisiana then moved that the chairman of the central committee be added to the executive committee and be ex-officio chairman thereof. The "countrymen" then rose to their feet, and more and Mr. Dibble, observing that he could not make his point stick, consented that Tombstone should have but four members and the chairman of the central committee as ex-officio. The box was then shut, and the vote was taken. Mr. Dibble called attention to the fact that the eastern portion of the county was unrepresented, and thought that Huachuca should have representation on the committee. His suggestion was acted upon, and the Republican members of the committee were asked to elect members to the Republican committee. Mr. Dibble then moved that the committee adjourn, which motion was carried with enthusiasm.

Three gentlemen outside of the membership acted as spectators. The following were the members in attendance:

TOMBSTONE.

John Carr, H. C. Dibble, C. D. Reppy, H. Kirk, J. L. Ward, Gus Baron, A. J. Ritter, D. C. Lane, F. L. Blackburn, Dan McCann, S. Triplet, A. A. Banning, E. Gage, I. E. James, J. O. Dunbar.

DOS CABEZAS.

E. J. White, W. F. Bennett.

CONTENTION.

M. F. Brady, E. E. Rupert, J. G. Barney.

BISBEE.

Ben. Williams, Horace Jones.

CHARLESTON.

C. B. Tarbell, I. C. Bennett, J. B. Ayers.

Railroad Gossip.

It is generally understood that the cent railroad will be built in considerable good to southeastern Arizona in general and Cochise and Pima counties in particular. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company has leaked horns with the Southern Pacific, and there is a general game of bucking going on. The Gulf company has the row, and no one knows but is generally supposed to be the result of Southern Pacific selfishness. The S. P. company tried every expedient to capture the Sonora railroad but were outwitted at every deal by Nickerson. Facing defeat, they went to the aid of the Gulf, and of Hermosillo and Guaymas, a reconnaissance was made from Tucson to P. Lobos. The resources of the country along that route were not of sufficient consequence to warrant the building of a road, and the project was abandoned, though the local company is now making a survey, doubtless with the hope that the Southern Pacific company will eventually buy it and complete the road. In this arrangement the Santa Fe folks have again got the best of the deal. The route was started from San Diego to Calabasas, a way of the Tia-Juana pass, in Lower California, skirting the northern shores of the Gulf, then southeasterly to Sonoma, Calabasas, and from thence east to San Diego. The route was passed on from San Diego about five weeks ago, and are now in the neighborhood of Calabasas. Division Engineer Kendall has a camp about half way between Tombstone and Contention, ostensibly for the purpose of estimating the cost of the line. The "Y" is about twenty miles from Contention, and Tombstone. Knowing ones assert that the real mission of Mr. Kendall is to perfect a survey by between Contention and Deming via Tombstone, thus creating a direct route for the Santa Fe to follow the "Y" to the Gulf. Way Agent Johnson condemned several plats of land between Contention and Benson a few days ago for the purpose of yards, depots, etc., so it is not improbable that a line from Benson to Salt Lake was in the mind of the Santa Fe people. It is generally understood that a line will be built from the "Y" to Tombstone immediately, and doubtless in the near future will be continued to Deming.

American Hotel.

Fremont street, near Fifth; Nellie Calahan & Mrs. Cunningham, proprietors. Everything new and complete. The table always supplied with the best of food. The hotel was conducted in the same manner as has always characterized the hotels under their control, which sufficient evidence that everything will be conducted in first-class style.

His Appearance on Captain Ned

[illegible]

Board of Supervisors.

TOMSTONE, May 13, 1892.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present—Chairman Joyce and Supervisor
Tucker. Minutes of previous meeting
read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Tucker, the
signature of M. W. Stewart as a member
of the Board was accepted. Voting
Messrs. Tucker and Joyce.

Upon motion, the bids for the construc-
tion of a court house and jail were
as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Bruce & Jones..... | \$26,000 |
| M. W. Conable..... | " " |
| F. C. Hansen..... | " " |
| J. H. Cummings..... | " " |
| A. J. Ritter..... | " " |
| John Hanlan..... | " " |

Upon motion, the Board adjourned
at 10 a. m. Saturday, May 13, 1892.

RICHARD RULE, CLK.